

46-1-2-3-4-5

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 7. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE BIG ARMIES CLOSING ON ST. QUENTIN; FRENCH CROSS HINDENBURG LINE AND AISNE; BRITISH GAIN 7 MILES; AMERICANS WIN TOWNS

COLUMBIA WILL BE ARMY CAMP AFTER OCT. 1

Big University Will Open as Training School for Officers.
FOUR 3 MONTHS COURSES
President Butler Announces Educational System Will Be Abolished During War.

On the first day of October the educational system of Columbia University will be tucked away among moth balls and the great institution on Morningside Heights will become an army camp and training school.
On that day Columbia will become a military reservation, commanded by an army officer. Absolute military discipline will be enforced and Columbia will be as distinctly an army training camp as is Upton or at Yaphank. The college and university courses which have been 144 years in the building up will give way at a crash to an intensely condensed three months military training designed to fit men between 18 and 45 to be officers of the National Army.
Beginning October 1, and working twelve months in the year instead of nine, Columbia—or Camp Columbia, as it may hereafter be known—purposes to feed into the military mould as much civilian material as can be handled; to turn out thousands of the 60,000 or 70,000 new officers that Uncle Sam desires in short order. Work will be commenced upon about 4,000 applicants from all parts of the country. All of these will be enlisted in the United States army, will receive an enlisted man's pay of \$30 a month, will grind steadily every day for three months at the fundamentals officers must have, will live in barracks upon the university grounds and will be subject to military discipline.

To Get Ready at Once.
A telegram received yesterday by President Nicholas Murray Butler from the War Department, which was the most important communication that ever flashed into Columbia's executive offices. This telegram was virtually an order from the Government to scrap the university's educational organization and methods and to get ready at once to convert it into a military school strictly. The order was not unexpected as intimations had already been received from Washington that most, or at least very many, of the country's great educational institutions would be made into military training schools. The day after the telegram was received, President Butler did what he thought was his duty. He met in his office yesterday afternoon with Col. John P. Finley, U. S. A., who is to be the commandant of the new army post. After several hours of discussion the main details of reconstruction were worked out and committees were appointed to prepare Columbia for its war service. These committees were at work well into last night and expect to tell today until the applicants for training flood into the Registrar's office.
After the initial conference, President Butler explained the vast change that must come about—a change which simply wipes Columbia off the map as it has heretofore existed and makes it a hurry up West Point. The plans for this change imply the fullest measure of cooperation with the War Department in the task of training many thousands of men to become officers in the new army, and Columbia's share in the work, as stated by President Butler, will mount into the thousands of trained officers.

Work to Be Reorganized.
To accomplish this job the entire work of the university will be radically reorganized at once, and on October 1 Columbia will become a military camp under the command of Col. John P. Finley, who has been detailed for this purpose by the War Department. All students between the ages of 18 and 45 who, after registration, may be put by draft boards in Class 1A, or who may be accepted for limited service, may enter Columbia instead of awaiting assignment to a regiment. If they are accepted at Columbia, after physical examination, they will become members of the Student Army Training Corps, in the hope and expectation of fitting themselves to receive commissions.
All of these students will be members of the United States army, will wear uniforms and will be under strict military discipline and control. As Col. Finley stated yesterday afternoon, emphasis must be placed on the strictly military side of the new work Columbia is to do. There will be no going to classes from the grounds except by pass, as is the case at any army camp; and men will be marched to class in disciplined, orderly fashion instead of going helter-skelter. The students will receive a private's pay of \$30 a month, and the Government will pay for tuition, board and lodging.
While enrollment in the S. A. T. C. is Continued on Fourth Page.

Comrades Give Blood to Save War's Wounded

By C. E. W. BEAN.
Official war correspondent of the Australian Government at the front.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 6.—The lives of several Australians have been saved in the last few days by the adoption throughout the Australian dressing stations of a regular system of blood transfusion. Many wounded men, who otherwise would have died owing to the heavy loss of blood reducing them to a condition in which they could not stand the strain of an operation, have survived. The system is now organized throughout the dressing stations, where in such cases the blood of another man can be injected immediately into the wounded soldier and the operation performed. There is no difficulty whatever in finding men to volunteer to give their blood to a comrade. Lightly wounded men with a cut foot or a small bullet wound in the arm readily offer their blood to save their comrades.

BIG U. S. SHIP HIT; ESCAPES U-BOAT

Transport Mount Vernon Is Torpedoed Off France, but Reaches Port Safely.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Former Liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie Was on Her Way Here for More Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The American troop transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, has been torpedoed, but not sunk by a German submarine. The liner, homeward bound after delivering her cargo of American reinforcements for France, was attacked 200 miles off the coast. No loss of life is reported so far and the ship has succeeded in getting safely back to a European port, making 14 knots after being torpedoed.

The bare fact without details has been reported officially to the Navy Department by Admiral Sims, Secretary Daniels, in making the announcement today, said he had cabled Admiral Sims to send all details at the earliest possible moment.

When it became known that the transport's run back to port after the attack had been made at fourteen knots the prevailing opinion in naval circles was that she had not been seriously crippled.

Probably Were No Casualties.
Naval officers believe that the failure to mention any loss of life probably means that there were no casualties. It is at least believed that the casualties could not have been heavy, as otherwise this fact would have been reported in the brief cable.

It is not yet known whether the ship was under convoy at the time or whether the convoy had left her. Speedy ships may to a large extent rely on their speed after being convoyed several hundred miles out, and it may be that this procedure was followed with the Mount Vernon.

It has been known here for some time that the German U-boat commanders have been making particular efforts to strike at the German ships taken over by the United States Government. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie was one of the interned German ships most seriously damaged by the crew when it became evident that the United States was going to take the vessels over. The Navy Department made a record in putting the ship in shape again, but it took several months before this work could be completed and before the ship could be fitted as a transport.

Recalls \$12,000,000 Gold Cargo.
Before the war the Kronprinzessin Cecilie plied between New York and European ports, and when the war began she was on the high seas bound for Cherbourg and Plymouth with \$12,000,000 in gold bullion in addition to many passengers. Instructions were sent to her master to return to New York by radio to return to the United States and to put back, arriving at Bar Harbor, Me. Later she was moved to Boston.
The North German Lloyd Line was sued by banks in New York for the failure of the vessel to deliver the gold and the case finally was won before the Supreme Court, which decided against the banks.

Norway Loses 13 Vessels.
LONDON, Sept. 6.—Norway lost thirteen vessels, aggregating 22,978 tons, through war causes in the month of August, according to an announcement made today at the Norway Legation here.

ALL BREWERIES CLOSE ON DEC. 1, FEDERAL ORDER

Decree Making Bars Beerless Has Full Approval of the President.

PURELY A WAR MEASURE

Prohibition Legislation Now Before Congress Anticipated by Drastic Act.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The bars of the nation will be beerless next year regardless of whether the wartime prohibition measure, passed by the Senate to-day as part of the agricultural stimulation bill, becomes a law. An order, which had the full approval of President Wilson, went out to-night from the Food Administration closing all breweries in the country on December 1. This is the very action which the original Randall rider, passed by the House, sought to force upon the President in providing that no appropriations for the stimulation of agriculture should be available until the President had stopped the use of foodstuffs for this purpose under the authority conferred upon him by the Lever law.

Warning that the production of beer substitutes and other soft drinks and springs waters is also to be materially curtailed was given with the announcement to-night that the brewing was to be stopped and the breweries shut down for the period of the war.

Significance was seen in the fact that the announcement of the Administration action followed closely upon the passage by the Senate this afternoon of the food production stimulation bill with its rider enforcing nationwide prohibition as a war measure.

Anticipates "Dry" Legislation.
In effect the action by the President and his advisers anticipates the "dry" legislation which has been hanging fire in Congress. The dry rider would enforce nationwide prohibition by June 30. All whiskey distilleries in the United States or the distilling of other spirits for beverage purposes was stopped by order of the President just a little short of a year ago. With the ban on brewing the nation is set on dry within 6 years, whether the nation-wide dry rider becomes a law or not.

Beer is not aged like whiskey and the stocks carried are comparatively small. The order issued by the food administration curtailing the brewing of beer for one year has resulted in a depletion of the stocks on hand.

It will be a matter of a few months only before the beer drinkers will be out of a supply. As the entire whiskey stock of the nation will be consumed within a year, according to the estimate of the owners, the government experts, this means a dry nation with or without prohibition legislation.

War Conservation Measure.
The bans placed upon both distilling and brewing are put down as war conservation measures. Distilling was stopped to save the large amount of grain that was converted into alcohol. Brewing is to be stopped to save not only the grain that was malted but fuel consumption in the course of the process. A big saving in coal consumption and in freight car capacity of the nation is anticipated.

The beer drinking population scarcely felt the fifty per cent curtailment order which has been in effect two months. This was because the breweries combined in coal saving to keep up production, but it will be a comparatively short time now before the pinch is felt. For a year the food and fuel administrations have been cutting in upon the beer supply of the nation. Restriction of the alcohol content of beer was ordered a year ago, making a saving in malted grain. Coincident with Fuel Administration orders limiting brewing an order was issued by the Food Administration prohibiting the further maling of grain for brewing purposes.

All Amendments Voted Down.

Before the Senate passed the food production stimulation bill with its rider enforcing nationwide prohibition an effort was made to amend the bill. The amendments were voted down by a large majority. The amendments were proposed by Senator Bankhead (Ala.) and Senator Capper (Kan.). The amendments were to allow the President to exempt certain breweries from the prohibition law. The amendments were voted down by a vote of 75 to 15.

Senator Randall (La.), one of the men who voted against the measure, explained his vote on the ground that the measure was in his opinion absolutely unconstitutional.

GREATEST OF TEUTON PEACE DRIVES READY

Proposal of Winter Armistice Is Predicted as First Move.

MAY RECALL KUEHLMANN

Crown Prince, Formerly Violent War Victory Advocate, Reverses Stand.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
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LONDON, Sept. 6.—Signs multiply that Germany, with her armies in retreat and the possibility of her own frontiers being threatened before the end of the year, is now engaged in preparing for a peace offensive that will go much further than any preceding similar attempt.

Out of the maze of peace reports reaching here to-day there stood out one—contained in a despatch from The Hague quoting the *Tyde*—to effect that the Central Powers were considering proposing an armistice during the winter. Of course the report is unofficial, but simply shows the lengths to which Germany will go in an effort to bring about peace before another spring or summer offensive by the Allies.

Crown Prince Changes Front.

Not only is the officially inspired German press endeavoring to entangle the Allies in peace discussions, but the German Crown Prince has now put forward the assertion that Germany never aimed at conquest but only at defending herself. The Crown Prince's attitude is all the more remarkable inasmuch as he now wishes to appear as a follower of Dr. von Kuehlmann in the belief of the impossibility of a military victory which contrasts strangely with his bellicose utterances from the outbreak of the war. Kuehlmann will shortly be recalled to the post of Foreign Secretary, where he will play the dove to the pacifists of all the allied countries. The Crown Prince's interview is only a part of the elaborate pacifist programme which embraces the recall of Kuehlmann, the dismissal of the Kaiser, the resignation of the Kaiser's advisers, the resignation of the Kaiser's advisers, the resignation of the Kaiser's advisers.

Would Avoid Winter of War.

The Entente Powers' purpose in this propaganda campaign is revealed by German comments on developments in England. The *Zurich Nachrichten* is quoted as the authority for the statement that the Entente for financial reasons has determined not to go through another winter of the war, while the *Cologne Gazette* publishes a telegram describing the growth of a peace propaganda in England.

It is significant that some of the most extreme industrial annexationists now renounce their previous demands. The *Mining Gazette*, the organ of the ironmasters, who with their eyes on the iron districts of Germany have been the most pronounced annexationists, now rejects the Brest-Litovsk treaties and condemns the German policy in grabbing all she could in Russia.

On similar lines Count Reventlow, the erstwhile military, now asserts that neither before nor during the war was Germany inspired by the ambition of conquest. The same men and newspapers who were once declaring that annexations were never intended were the most violent supporters of the annexationist propaganda.

Rescues German People.

Germany's peace offensive includes the reassurance of the German people in the eventual outcome of the war and the remuneration for the time being of the annexationists. In this Berlin is being aided assisted from Switzerland by the Dutch Socialist Troelstra, who is still remaining there after the failure of his attempt to hold a Socialist peace conference. Schiedemann, Haumann and Farbus, who conferred with Troelstra.

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Waldorf Party for "Sun" Fund To-night

THIS is the night of the wonderful party for THE SUN Tobacco Fund on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Lucius M. Boomer, general manager, and his able assistants have arranged a programme which, for brilliancy and truly entertaining qualities, has never been excelled at such an affair.
Baseball fans by the thousands will go to the Polo Grounds for the great double header to-morrow afternoon. Five hundred musicians, massed in a single band, will begin a concert at 1:30 o'clock. Read the details on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

GERMAN MUTINEERS SEIZE FOUR SHIPS, FIGHT FLEET

Pursuing Warships Sink Two of the Destroyers and Recapture Others—News Explains Cannonading and Finding of Marines' Bodies.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE.
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CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 6.—Three weeks ago it was reported from various places on the Danish and Norwegian coasts that a heavy cannonade had been heard in the North Sea. A few days later the bodies of German marines, all wearing life belts stamped with identification marks of German destroyers, were washed ashore.
As no naval battle between the German and British vessels had been reported there was much speculation over the appearance of these bodies and many guesses concerning the cannonading that had been heard previously. The riddle is now solved apparently.

According to the *Aftenposten's* correspondent at Copenhagen a report came across the Danish frontier to-day that there had been mutiny on a large scale among German sailors who had been assigned to U-boat duty, and that a large number of these in an attempt to escape submarine service had seized four destroyers and put to sea.
They were pursued by German cruisers and warships, and when near the Danish coast a battle ensued, two of the destroyers being sunk and many of the mutineers killed or drowned. The other destroyers were captured and taken back to port.

The *Social Democrat*, commenting on this incident, concludes its long article with this statement: "Germany is nearing dissolution."

PEASANTS TAKE RUSSIAN CITY

Drive Soviet Troops Out of Nizhni-Novgorod, Great Trade Centre.

TOWN PARTLY DESTROYED

Bolshevik Soldiers Forced to Retire to Southwest, Says Moscow Despatch.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—Insurgent peasants have captured Nizhni-Novgorod, according to a Moscow despatch to the *Rhenish Westphalian Gazette* of Essen. The town was partly destroyed and the Soviet troops were forced to retire to the southwest.
Nizhni-Novgorod, capital of the Government of the same name, is on the right bank of the Volga River, 265 miles east northeast of Moscow.
The fair of Nizhni-Novgorod, held in the second half of the summer, is the largest in the world and before the war attracted merchants from every part of the empire and from foreign countries. The amount of sales of raw products and manufactured articles during the fair has been estimated at as high as \$50,000,000. The population of the city, 95,000 in 1917—the last census—doubles when the fairs are held.

VICTORY NEAR ARCHANGEL

Allied Forces Win in Hard Hand to Hand Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A British official communication dealing with the operations of the allied forces in the region of Archangel, Russia, says:
After further severe hand to hand fighting with the enemy force led by the Soviet army, which had occupied Obdorskaya, prisoners of the number of 150 were captured and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. The allied casualties were slight.

CZECHS PRESS BOLSHIEVIKI

Siberian Troops Follow Up Success on Railroad Line.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 30 (delayed).—Gen. Semenov, at the head of anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, is following up his success in capturing the Borgia station on the Transsiberian line near the Manchurian-Transbaikalian border, the Bolsheviks having failed to destroy the bridge at that point. No serious fighting is yet reported from his operation, however.

According to advices here, it will be the main force of the Czech-Slovak to move in Manchuria until sufficient forces are sent by the Entente to hold the Khabarovsk front against the Bolsheviks.
The Japanese authorities are exercising strict control of the telegraph communications and news of what is going on at the front is consequently difficult to obtain.

GERMAN STAFF FLED BY TRAIN

Six Principal Buildings Occupied in Liege Evacuated.

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The German General Staff, which had been installed at Spa, Belgium, for more than a year, and occupied six of the principal buildings of the city, was removed Monday. Several hundred officers and employees supervised the removal of all the military archives, including the correspondence and orders of Gen. Ludendorff, Crown Prince Wilhelm and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.
Two special trains were required to carry away the huge volume of documents, which were heavily guarded.

A despatch from Amsterdam Tuesday said that the German main headquarters had been transferred to Verviers, fourteen miles east of Liege, while on Wednesday the correspondent of the *Associated Press* with the American army in France telegraphed that partial confirmation had been given to a report that headquarters had been removed to Bonn, on the Rhine.

Continued on Second Page.

GERMANS CROSS AISNE, YANKEES IN HOT PURSUIT

Enemy Rear Guards Make Only Feeble Effort to Protect Retreat.

MANY TOWNS IN FLAMES

Germans Now Established Along Canal and Appear Ready to Resist.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.
Sept. 6.—The Germans are across the River Aisne and this time they made no attempt to veil their retreat or even to exact ordinary penalties for the advance of the Americans. The opposition which they put up between the Vesle and Aisne rivers was of the softest character. The Aisne region was illuminated last night by stores and villages set afire by the Germans to celebrate their final retreat from this part of their captured territory.
The machine guns left behind to check the American advance were inadequate even to slow up the pace at which the Americans were going, and the shelling of the roads along which they were marching and the villages through which they were passing was without any apparent plan.

French Meet Resistance.

Further east the French are up against stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere have gained the crest of the hills.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ALONG the Aisne, Sept. 6.—The American line on the Aisne front extended this forenoon through Reville and across (deleted) and then southeasterly to the line held by the French. The latter had not yet left their positions westward from Rheims.
There are indications of another temporary stabilization of the lines. The Americans progressed during the night and this forenoon until the main line was just in front of the Aisne positions which the American troops were in contact with those of the Germans in the wooded slopes.
The Germans appear to have established themselves in force along the big canal paralleling the river, and there is little doubt that they will contest from there the advance of both the French and the Americans.
One indication that the Germans intend to delay their departure from the Aisne to the Chemin des Dames was supplied by their putting into action again their long range naval piece. Shells from this gun fell during the night upon Flammé and its environs.
The character of the fighting since yesterday has not changed. The machine gun nests were found perhaps somewhat more numerous and the artillery action at times was a bit heavier. But concentrated defensive action was still lacking.
The Americans are now in positions in the woods and hills just south of the Aisne.

Enemy Now Holds Canal.

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U. S. INK OFFENSIVE FRIGHTENS ENEMY

Hindenburg Begs German People to Disregard Fieldlets.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—Field Marshal Hindenburg's manifesto to the German people declaring that the enemy in addition to the armed offensive is conducting an offensive by printed matter containing "most insane rumors" is published prominently in all the German newspapers. It begins:

"We are engaged in a severe battle with our enemies. If numerical superiority alone were to guarantee victory then Germany would long since have lain crushed to the ground. No enemy knows, however, that Germany and her allies are not to be vanquished by arms alone."
The proclamation says that along with the battle against the German armies the enemy is waging war against the German spirit. "We do not treat lightly this plan of the enemy," he says.
Von Hindenburg then refers to leaflets dropped on the German lines, which he says, 10,000 are gathered up daily. These leaflets speak of the good treatment German prisoners receive and give extracts from letters of German prisoners.

ENEMY SKILFUL IN AISNE RETREAT

Pursuing French and Americans Take Few Prisoners.

By NOBLE HALL.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ALONG the Aisne, Sept. 6.—The Germans retreated Tuesday beyond the Aisne River, leaving behind the Vesle and the Aisne numerous machine gun detachments, which fought rear guard actions against the French and American troops all day, but nowhere were they able to hold up the victorious advance.
After the American troops carried Juvigny Gen. Mangin drove French divisions in between the Ailette and the Aisne, which formed so grave a menace to the Germans who were left between the Aisne and the Vesle that they withdrew all of their heavy artillery to the north of the Aisne. The bulk of their forces quickly followed.

The German retreat was skilfully executed, leaving few prisoners and little war material, and offering a marked contrast to what took place during the retreat from the Marne to the Vesle, when they abandoned great quantities of stores and ammunition, some of which is still being collected. Early yesterday morning the Germans were burning stores south of the Aisne, near the canal to the north of Villers-en-Prayeres.

French cavalry was in action all during the day. It advanced as a screen before the French and American infantry. A motor car was captured when a machine gun had been mounted on the artillery fire which came from the Germans. Our patrols are now approaching the Aisne River. Judging from the enemy's movements, the enemy intends to make a determined stand on the north bank of the river. Many observers believe he will take up

Alone Position Flanked.

In fact the French capture of the Forest of Coucy Banks the German position on the Aisne and will compel their prompt retreat, but a little further advance in the same direction will flank the Chemin des Dames works and render them untenable. It looks very much as if the Germans will have to evacuate once a retreat up a broad front before Rheims and that sorely tried city in all likelihood will soon be free of the dreadful menace which has hung over it so long. It is now clear that the old British plan for the capture of Cambrai by direct attack have been dropped and instead the British, at their own conven-

Ham and Chauny Fall and Coucy Woods Is Entered by the French.

BEYOND CANAL DU NORD

British East of It All the Way Except Where It Nears the Scarpe.

ENEMY QUICKENS FLIGHT

Abandons Stores in Haste to Avoid Peril of Disaster in St. Gobain Forest.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The great armies of the British, French and Americans, the largest military force ever assembled in one battle, are beginning to close in on St. Quentin and to pluck the fruits of the tremendous struggle which now has continued for a month, lacking two days. Heavy gains were made to-day by all three forces, the British crossing to the east of the Canal du Nord along its whole length in their sector, except the small part on the extreme north end from Havrincourt to the Scarpe, taking numerous villages in their progress eastward from the vicinity of Peronne to points seven miles east of the Somme.
In the south the French crossed the Aisne and reoccupied all their old trenches, have captured Ham and Chauny. In the salient southwest of St. Quentin, have taken the forest of Coucy, are in the outskirts of Fresnes, having crossed the Hindenburg line, and are now in a position to close in on the Germans' strongest defensive position in this region, the Forest of St. Gobain. At several places on their line the maximum French advance to-day was more than six miles.

Americans Advance Further.

To the south of the Aisne, on the French right, the Americans made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Reville, which are directly north of Flammé, capturing the town of Glennes, which is southeast of Reville. Villers-en-Prayeres is directly on the south bank of the Aisne.
Northeast of Peronne, on the high ground about Nurlu and around Equancourt, which is in the valley north of it, the Germans offered more stubborn resistance than the British have encountered recently, but it was not stubborn enough to stay the advance. Both these places were captured and pressing beyond this line the British took also Longuevaux and Liermont, a mile and a half and three miles to the southeast of Nurlu, and at last reports were approaching Metz-en-Couture, on the southern edge of Havrincourt Wood, three miles northeast of Equancourt.

South of Peronne, where the main British advance was made, the British are in the general line of Monchy-Lagache, Vraignes and Hincourt, all of which were taken to-day. This movement is a direct menace to St. Quentin now are only ten miles from the city on that side.

Position Made Precarious.

Immediately to their right the French advanced to-day, step by step with them, and it will not be long before the two great armies are thundering at the gates of the much fought over city. The breaching of the Hindenburg line in the south to-day by the French in the vicinity of Fresnes makes the position of the Germans in St. Quentin very precarious.

With a large part of the Hindenburg line gone, with the British in the north and the French in the south behind the Canal du Nord, a stronger position than the Hindenburg line, and with the French rapidly encroaching on the Forest of St. Gobain, the Germans apparently have no place to go except on their left, the old Chemin des Dames position, and that is very seriously threatened by the French advance.

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